I: Mémoun--146 E-5 (1929) 1930 SF10 Chiriguano SF10

/300/

303
415
325

Fig. 52. Mold for making tin labrets (tembeta yapua). Prov.: Tumbé. (1/3 nat. size.)

Mold for Tembetas

301
303
415
325

The tembeta, or labret, of the Chiriguano are of tin. They make them themselves with the aid of the mold pictured here (Fig. 52). It is a calabash into which the lips of the labret have been hollowed out, while the thicker central part of the ornament corresponds to the end of a stick going through the calabash. The cavity produced in the central part of the labret is then filled with wax into which glass or turquoise beads are incrusted. These come from ancient burial-places and are sold to the Chiriguano by the half-breeds of Tarija.

531
439

Balances

27
199
191

The Chiriguano of the upper Pilcomayo and the Iglembé valley prize coca quite as much as the Cuichua of the altiplano. Besides, it is from them that they got this vice. The fact is known and does not need to be demonstrated. This custom

Schmidt-Bibl. I-4 (1899-1908, 1913) 1931
Chiriguano
Chané
South American Indians

X. 3. Museo Rio Ventuari. Communication by letter from Prof. Koch-Grünberg.

Baskets with lids which are opened like an ordinary cigar-box.

A. Courses on the Peruvian Coast. G. M. Very common in all collections of peruvian antiquities.

Some baskets from the Chiriguano have shapes which make them look like imitations of earthen vessels. (Fig. 33 C and D) Sometimes they even have an ear. Chiriguano and Chané baskets are very seldom ornamented.

Metal-work.

The only metal-work now occurring here is that the Chiriguano sometimes make their tembetas (lip-buttons) of tin themselves. Whether the Chiriguano and Chané, before coming into contact with the Whites, themselves performed metal-work, I cannot say.

Stone-work.

The Chiriguano and Chané do not own work stone.

Wood-work.

For their wood-work the Chiriguano and Chané now use exclusively tools obtained from the Whites.

Weaving.

Among the Chiriguano I saw two types of looms; among the Chané only one.

The loom found among the Chiriguano and Chané is characterized by the completed product forming a ring (wreathes) N. B. if so desired. The warp is set up as shown in the outline drawing, (Fig. 33.a) and in the sketch of a hand-loom from the Chané. (Fig. 33.c). When the ring is

[text continues on p. 196]

Chané SF8
Guaraní SM4

/32 cont./

Viedma among the Chiriguano men (104), and Nordenskiöld

104. Viedma: Descripción de la Provincia de Santa Cruz de la Sierra. Colección Angelis. Vol. 3. Buenos Aires. 1836. Written 1793. Page 181. According to Nordenskiöld.

found it among the women in the valley of Caipipendi (105).

105. Nord. 2, p. 85.

The latter used for that the leaves of a plant that they call "naú" (nayú = lapacho).

With respect to body deformations we can suppose that it was once a common custom among the Chané and Chiriguano to wear a "tembetá" in the pierced lower lip. Of the Guaraní of ancient times it has been stated that the men had this tembetá, and the custom is confirmed by prehistoric finds (106).

106. Cf. Antonio Serrano, op. cit., p. 122.

The form, material, and dimensions of these tembetá were varied and varied regionally. What was the shape of the tembetá that the Guaraní had when at the beginning of the 16th century they emigrated to the spurs of the Cordilleras? We do not know. Neither do we know whether or not the Chané had the tembetá when they were enslaved by the Chiriguano. We can assume that the metal tembetás of the Chiriguano and the Chané in their present form have their origin in the period after their contacts with the ancient Peruvians, /36/ since they did not know the technique of working metal and even today most of their tembetás are made by nearby mestizos or whites, who make them to their taste. According to Chomé's (107)

107. "Lettre du père Ignace Chomé." Lettres édifiantes et curieuses. New edition. Vol. 8. Paris. 1781. p. 338. According to Nordenskiöld 2, p. 73.

Ce 323 824 382 /36 cont./
paint on the rim, which is done with the resin of the palo santo (Bulnesia sarmienti), which is spread over the surface of the vessel after it has been baked (253).

253. Nord. 1, p. 246. Nord. 2, p. 144. Métraux I, pp. 386 and 387.

Ee 324
Working of Stone and Metals

The manufacture of stone implements is not done among the Chiriguano and Chané. The same can be said with respect to the manufacture of metal implements, except that the Chiriguano sometimes make their tembetá of tin themselves (254), while

Ee 325 301 439 199 41
254. Nord. 2, p. 171.

they ordinarily obtain their metal ornaments and implements from the mestizos and the whites.

C 322 [41]
Woodworking

Various objects made out of wood by the Chiriguano have already been mentioned above, such as house posts, ladders, plates, spoons, pipes, bows, arrow points, and also cuyas /vessels made out of gourds/ and calabashes. Among other objects made of wood we must also mention the mortar and pestle, various implements used in weaving, small sticks for making nets, large dishes used for keeping food, and flutes. Because the Chiriguano, C [197] [198] when they work wood today, exclusively use modern tools obtained from the whites, they have not retained any of their native technique. /Plates XXII-XXV appear here./